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17. ABSTRACT (MAX. 250 WORDS) A demonstration project for migratory farm laborers home-based in South Texas is proposed. The purpose is to design a planned community containing housing, health facilities, orientation and educational facilities, job-placement facilities, and social, recreational, and commercial facilities.

The planned community would provide safe, sanitary, and decent shelter; it would provide opportunities to implement stabilizing job-placement practices. Social agencies and teachers would have a base from which to begin the work of orientation and education to enable the migrant to find a productive and stable place in the economic and social life of the community. A neighborhood of houses would form a community to fit the needs of the migratory farm labor family. Job-placement facilities would form an important part of the community concept. Health facilities of at least a minimal nature should be provided. Space for chest X-ray, inoculation, maternity care, and consultation is essential to begin to reverse the high incidence among migrants of tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases, infant mortality, and parasitic infestation. Space for the education and orientation of migrants should contain room for a language program. Social, recreational, and commercial facilities would grow as the community becomes more stable. The selection of the site for the project depends upon sponsorship and availability of financing. Analysis should be made of individual and collective needs of migrants, of suitable and available sites for the project, and of methods of financing. A program should be drafted which contains the choice of the sponsor, the choice of the site, the budget, the method of financing, and the design and planning criteria for development. Design should include neighborhood and site plans, building designs, outline specifications of construction techniques, and cost estimates. Graphs interpreting statistics and letters of expressions of interest and cooperation from community leaders are included.

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Migrants - Bishops' Committee for Spanish Speaking

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ED002351

A PLANNED COMMUNITY FOR MIGRATORY FARM WORKERS

JAN 3 1962

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
Office of Education

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A PROPOSAL FOR

A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

prepared by ALLISON B. PEERY ARCHITECT
in cooperation with the
BISHOPS' COMMITTEE FOR THE SPANISH SPEAKING
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

J0639

A PROPOSAL FOR A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

- prepared by ALLISON B. PEERY, ARCHITECT

in cooperation with the

BISHOPS' COMMITTEE FOR THE SPANISH SPEAKING
San Antonio, Texas

A.B. Peery, Architect
211 North Presa

BCSS
828 Fredericksburg Road

ED002351

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• typed and printed by BCSS

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

To design a planned community, a demonstration project for migratory farm laborers home-based in South Texas, in order to provide a stabilized community containing housing, health facilities, orientation and educational facilities, job-placement facilities, social and recreational facilities and commercial facilities.

II. GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

There are an estimated half million migratory farm laborers, citizens of the United States, who are economically depressed, ill-housed, in poor health, uneducated, socially excluded and almost without civil rights.

The average annual wage per migrant is $859. The average number of working days per migrant per year is 131 of farm and non-farm work. During 1959 and 1960 about 105,000 Texas migrants, including women and children, made the annual migration. About 65,000 travelled to about 38 states; about 40,000 remained entirely in Texas. In 1960 they worked only between 125 and 130 days in farm labor and earned a little less than $900 at farm labor.

During the current (1961) migration the migrant is likely to find even fewer days of employment at farm labor, and earn a smaller aggregate for the family, due to the very rapid increase in the number of cotton picking machines (South Texas) and cotton stripping machines (West Texas) over the last two or three years. Other crops in other states to which the South Texan migrates are also rapidly becoming mechanized.

Children of migrant workers receive little education. The high rate of absenteeism generated by their entry into the migrant stream results in their early retardation and eventual dropping out of school.

Since established residence is the primary qualification for exercising the right to vote, by the very nature of their occupation, migratory workers find it difficult to qualify. Laws governing education, relief, health and other social benefits rarely benefit migrants since it is not working in a community but <u>living</u> in it that confers a legal right to such benefits.

Migrants returning to home-base at the end or the harvest season, having been unable to accumulate any savings from their bare subsistence wages, crowd in with relatives, near-relatives and friends for the off-season.

The home-base community braces itself for the certain results from this over-crowding in sub-standard dwellings. Infant mortality rates soar. Incidences of tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases climb to extraordinary levels. Fire and police activity reach alarming proportions. Social service agencies move in to grapple with the problems. Workers find the migrant elusive, ignorant, prejudiced, insulated from the society around him by a wall of mistrust and fear resulting in bizarre, mystical health practices and social behavior.

III. WHY A PLANNED COMMUNITY?

According to the 1960 Report to the President on Domestic Migratory Farm Labor, "Migrant workers do not become poor because they work in agriculture; rather they become migrants because they have already become poor. It stands to reason, therefore, that the essential way to solve the migratory labor problem is to solve the social and economic problems which cause migrancy."

The 1951 Report of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor states, "Housing, or the lack of it, is of basic significance to the problem of migrancy;" further, "The 'permanent housing' in which migrants live for the 6 to 8 months of the year when they are not working on the crops is among the most deplorable in the Nation. Primarily, it is found in shack towns or the shack sections of older communities." And further, "We received striking testimony on the 'settling effect' of decent though insufficient housing. Housing, when it consisted of nothing more than a single room in a labor camp, was found to be a significant factor in the reduction of migrancy. Housing above the camp level was found to be a stronger deterrent to rootlessness."

The director of the Seattle Field Office of the Public Housing Administration stated, "I believe that an increasing number of families might drop out of the annual migration if they could find decent housing within their financial means and thereby emulate the example set by the tenants who have located in the permanent homes of Farm Labor Camps."

Dr. Varden Fuller, Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of California, points out: "The major goal of any national policy

aimed at stabilizing migrant labor should be the establishment and maintenance of an employment environment that offers positive inducement to a resident core labor force that will have attachment to an identification with seasonal agriculture and that will constitute an employment category in which workers will have a reasonably good chance of making a living. Generally throughout the United States you have got enough diversification within a fifty mile or so radius that by pooling work you could have a longer work season and a more effective use of the work force if you had a stabilized set of employer-worker relations... This type of arrangement should appeal to workers who live in the many villages that are spotted through the farming areas. These families try to maintain fixed domiciles and to obtain work within the commuting periphery of their homes."

Col. Egon R. Tausch, Executive Director of the Texas Council on Migrant Labor, comments: "As it becomes more difficult for our migrants to find sufficient days of farm work by migrating and their yearly earnings diminish, their situation will increasingly become a problem for the 'home base' to cope with. Any project or undertaking that will tend to stabilize these workers in the community by providing better housing, increased local employment opportunities, improved health facilities, etc., will be of long-range benefit to the community as well as to this large segment of our South Texas labor force.

Similarly, in a housing project such as is envisioned by the study, the Texas Employment Commission could conduct its recruitment for farm labor on a much more effective basis thereby assuring better farm employment for those migrants desiring to continue to migrate. According to the migrants themselves, adequate housing is their single most urgent need.

From the community's standpoint, improved housing and sani - tation is also reflected in such vital areas as child education; the proportion of migrants' children that regularly attend school, and continue their education through high school, is significantly higher among those families and in those com - munities where the housing is relatively better. Concerning the health aspects of the migrants, health authorities in Northern areas to which our South Texans migrate have found that infant mortality due to the incidence of diarrhea, dysentery, and parasitic infestation is very high and reportedly constitutes the single most fatal health deficiency. Sanitary housing with even minimal medical inspection could greatly reduce this menace to the community and the migrants."

All reports and studies corroborate the sentiment expressed in the above quotations. A planned community for migrants would provide immediate relief in terms of safe, sanitary and decent shelter and further provide the opportunities to implement stabilizing job-placement practices. Social agencies and teachers would have a base from which to operate to begin the work of orientation and education with the ultimate aim of enabling the migrant to find a productive and stable place in the economic and social life of the community.

IV. WHAT WILL THE COMMUNITY BE LIKE?

A neighborhood of houses, or housing, to fit the needs of the migratory farm labor family. It may be that due to the prospect at first of limited occupancy and the extremely limited ability of the migrant family to pay, new imaginative solutions to the problems of construction cost must be found. Perhaps a simplified, prefabricated, mechanical core, such as the metal or plastic stamped-out bathroom and kitchen experimental models now being studied, would provide part of the answer. Obviously, in many respects, the housing needs of migrants are no different than those of any other American family and yet there is every indication that, particularly in regard to privacy and affinity for the out-of-doors, certain unique needs must be met.

Job-placement facilities form an important part of the community concept. Office space, similar to that required by the joint office now operated in Bexar County by the Texas Employment Commission and the Migrant Labor Project of the Merrill Trust Fund, is fundamental to the idea of providing stabilization of work and income to the migrants. Health facilities of at least a minimal nature must be provided. A space for chest x-ray, inoculation, maternity care and consultation are essential to begin to reverse the high incidence among migrants of tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases, infant mortality and parasitic infestation.

Space for the education and orientation of migrants would probably contain room for a language program such as the "se habla Inglés aquí," voluntary activity now being sponsored by the local chapter of the National Council of Jewish Women in space provided by the Bishops' Committee for the Spanish Speaking - Merrill Trust Fund project, and room for orientation toward qualifying for the right to vote, to welfare benefits and to basic legal rights.

Social, recreational and commercial facilities would, of course, continue to grow as the community becomes more and more stable. Originally probably minimum play space and coin-operated or

co-op laundry facilities might suffice.

All of these needs are necessarily due careful scrutiny in the preliminary phase of the development of the project. The migrants, and certainly the Spanish-speaking migrants home-based in South Texas, are burdened with deep seated problems, many of which are not solved by the typical social programs designed to benefit other economically depressed groups in the Nation. It is very probable that only after the planned community is occupied and functioning can the social studies in depth be made to reveal the most applicable solutions. The migrant now is engaged in a common occupation with his fellows "but their cohesion is scarcely greater than that of pebbles on the seashore..... they live under a common condition but create no techniques for meeting common problems ..... Migratory farm laborers move restlessly over the face of the land but they neither belong to the land nor does the land belong to them. They pass through community after community but they neither claim the community as home nor does the community claim them. Under the law the domestic migrants are citizens of the United States but they are scarcely more a part of the land of their birth than the alien migrants working beside them."

V. WHERE SHOULD THE PROJECT BE LOCATED, WHO SHOULD SPONSOR IT AND HOW SHOULD IT BE FINANCED?

The final selection of the site for the project is dependent upon the final decisions of the interrelated factors of sponsorship and availability of financing. Statistical information, such as that contained in this proposal, is helpful in determining the area of greatest need. Other factors, however, play an important part. There must be a determination of sympathy on the part of the political leadership in the area chosen for the project. To attempt to proceed without an expression of cooperation from political leaders could, at best, result in delay and apathy on the part of the community and could, at worst, result in direct hostility on the part of the community and needless and harmful controversy over the issues involved as well as peripheral issues having little to do with the scope of the project. Locating the project near a large urban concentration might be more advantageous than a rural location on account of the immediate availability of organizations and personnel directly concerned with management, job-placement, health and educational activity and social welfare. On the other hand, proximity to fields and canning or packaging centers might provide the most ideal physical arrangement for a year-round employment within "day-haul" limits of the project. The economics of the project, the method of financing, whether it should

rent or sell, for how much, for how long, should it be bonded or simply mortgaged, how and by whom and what existing systems, governmental or private, best fit the peculiar characteristics of the project, all require a careful and sensitive analysis not exclusive from the availability of sponsorship, political attitudes and available sites.

VI. WHAT STEPS MUST BE TAKEN TOWARD THE REALIZATION OF THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT?

Step 1 An analysis of:

a. the individual and collective needs of migratory farm laborers and their families with regard to housing and related facilities.

b. suitable and available sites for the project.

c. available agencies and organizations suitable and willing to sponsor the project.

d. the methods of financing such a project under existing laws and current practices.

e. permissive action required by all controlling political and social entities.

Step 2 The drafting of a Program containing:

a. the choice of the sponsor

b. the choice of the site

c. the budget

d. the method of financing

e. design and planning criteria for the neighborhood development and construction of housing and related facilities.

Step 3 Design of the project including:

a. neighborhood and site plans

b. building designs

c. outline specifications of construction techniques

d. cost estimate

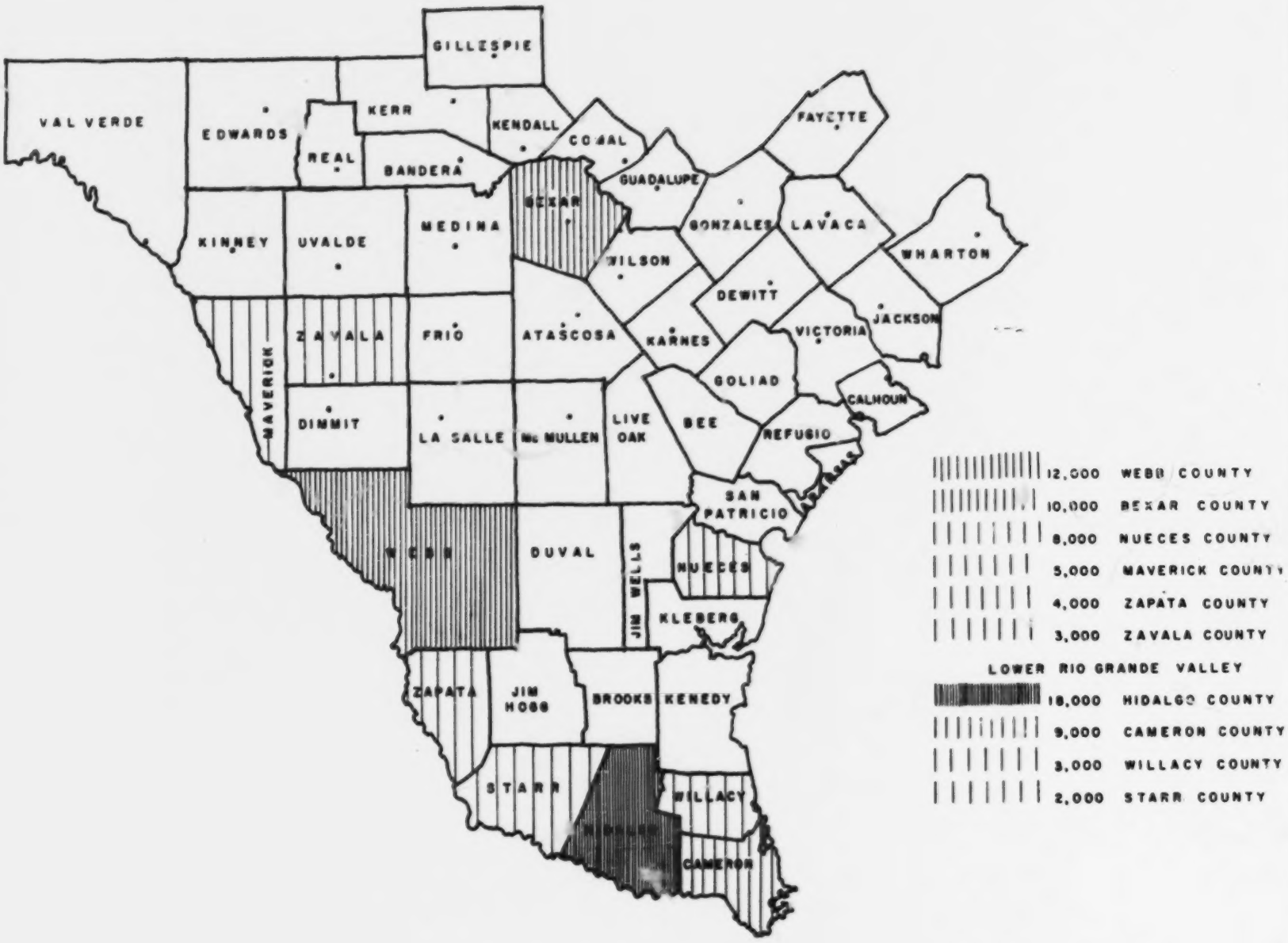
Step 4 Securing the commitment of construction funds.

Step 5 Completion of final working drawings and specifications.

Step 6 Negotiation of construction contract.

General Statistics

EXHIBIT A



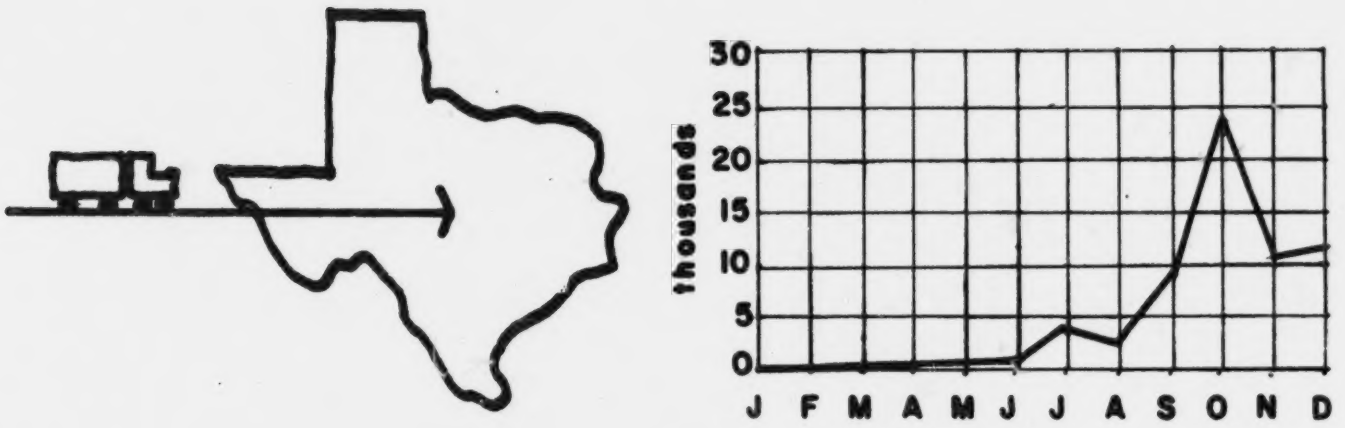
PRINCIPAL COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE OF MIGRANT WORKERS
TEXAS COUNCIL ON MIGRANT LABOR 1960

EXHIBIT B

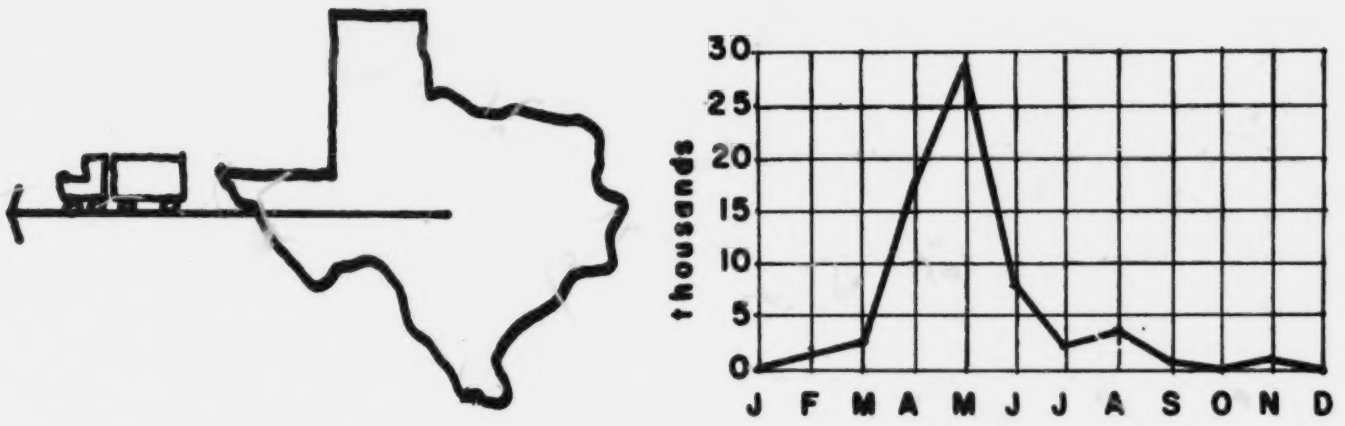
TRENDS IN TOTAL MIGRATION 1959-1960

	1959	1960	
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	105,000	105,000	same
MEN OVER 16	44,300	44,100	about same
WOMEN OVER 16	33,300	27,300	15% decrease
YOUTHS UNDER 16	28,300	33,500	19% increase
UNATTACHED MEN	11,400	11,550	about same
UNATTACHED WOMEN	1,800	1,260	30% decrease

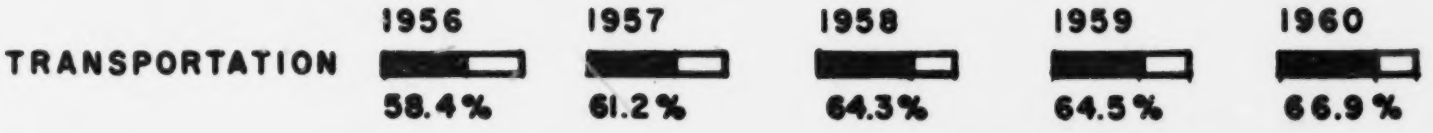
EXHIBIT C



MIGRANT WORKERS RETURNING TO TEXAS 1960



MIGRANT WORKERS LEAVING TEXAS 1960



INCREASING USE OF AUTOMOBILES RATHER THAN TRUCKS

TEXAS COUNCIL ON MIGRANT LABOR 1960

Expressions of Interest and
Cooperation from Community Leaders

Bishops' Committee for the Spanish Speaking

826 FREDERICKSBURG ROAD
SAN ANTONIO 1, TEXAS

TELEPHONE
PErshing 4-6641

October 30, 1961

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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MOST REV. CHARLES A. BUSWELL,
BISHOP OF PUEBLO

Mr. Allison B. Peery
211 North Presa Street
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mr. Peery:

San Antonio is "home" for over 10,000 migrant agricultural workers. Since migrants are at the bottom of the ladder economically speaking they spend the cold months of winter in the poorest of substandard housing. Many are forced to live in dwellings where there is no plumbing, no inside water, fragile walls, leaking roofs and pit privies in the back yard.

The housing problem of the migrant at his home-base is one of many which responsible people can no longer dodge or ignore. Teaching the American way of life to impoverished people herded like cattle in filthy shacks has never been fruitful. Life must at least be human before it can be elevated and many of our fellow citizens are condemned to an existence that is something less than human. When young men and women prefer to hang around pool halls and cantinas rather than return home to a shabby shack some people wonder why they become delinquent. The house must at least have the civilized conveniences or it is not a home.

If we wish to lift migrant farm workers from the gutter of misfortune, we must begin by providing decent shelter for them. I am convinced that your proposal for a demonstration project for a planned community for migrant farm workers, prepared by you in cooperation with this office, is a step in the right direction. A planned community for migrants at their home-base would provide sanitary and decent shelter and an incentive to find a productive and stable place in the economic and social life of the community.

Respectfully yours,

John A. Wagner

Rev. John A. Wagner

COUNTY OF BEXAR

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

ALBERT A. PEÑA, JR.
COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 1
SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS

OCTOBER 30, 1961

MR. HENRY MUNOZ, JR., EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MIGRANT LABOR PROJECT
BISHOPS' COMMITTEE FOR THE SPANISH SPEAKING
430 SOUTH SAN AUGUSTINE STREET
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

DEAR MR. MUNOZ:

I HAVE STUDIED THE PROPOSAL FOR A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR A PLANNED COMMUNITY FOR MIGRATORY FARM WORKERS PREPARED BY MR. ALLISON PEERY, ARCHITECT, WITH THE COOPERATION OF YOUR OFFICE.

AS YOU KNOW FROM OUR ASSOCIATION IN THE PAST, I AM DEEPLY INTERESTED IN THIS PROBLEM AND AM WELL AWARE OF THE DESPERATE NEEDS OF OUR MIGRATORY FARM WORKERS.

LET ME ASSURE YOU OF THE COOPERATION OF THIS OFFICE, AS WELL AS MY CONTINUED PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POSSIBILITIES OUTLINED IN THE PROPOSAL. IT IS ONLY WHEN ALL OUR CITIZENS, SPANISH-SPEAKING AS WELL AS ENGLISH-SPEAKING, ARE MADE FULLY AWARE OF THEIR RIGHTS AS CITIZENS, AND HAVE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT, THAT I SHALL FEEL THAT WE HAVE FULFILLED THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE OFFICES TO WHICH WE HAVE BEEN ELECTED.

SINCERELY YOURS,

ALBERT A. PENA, JR.

AAP/SM

TRINITY UNIVERSITY
715 STADIUM DRIVE
SAN ANTONIO 12, TEXAS

October 27, 1961

Mr. Henry Munoz, Jr., Executive Secretary,
Migrant Labor Project
Bishops' Committee for the Spanish Speaking,
430 S. San Augustine St.,
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mr. Munoz:

Anyone who is familiar with the problems of migratory farm workers is certainly aware of the instability of their home community. Those of us in San Antonio who are interested in the welfare of the community and the country as a whole know how the present conditions weaken the moral fibres not only of the migratory families, but of the entire nation.

It is therefore with a great deal of interest that I have carefully studied the proposal for a Demonstration Project for Migratory Farm Workers prepared in cooperation with your office by Mr. Allison B. Peery. It seems to me that the proposal offers the first sensible approach to the problems. I believe that the steps outlined by Mr. Peery are necessary to the establishment of a minimal program to help the migrant families understand, realize, and enjoy their privileges and responsibilities as citizens of this great country.

I find the possibilities of the project most exciting and I want you to know that I am very interested in seeing it put into operation. Please be assured of my concern and willingness to cooperate in any way to help the project become a reality.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Hunter,
Associate Professor of Political Science

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300 E. MARKET ST.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

October 26, 1961

Mr. Henry Munoz., Executive Secretary,
Migrant Labor Project,
Bishops' Committee for the Spanish Speaking,
430 S. San Augustine St.,
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Mr. Munoz:

I have just finished reading the proposal for a Demonstration Project for Migratory Farm Workers prepared by a local architect, Allison B. Peery.

Having served as chairman of the Public Housing Authority and having had a continued interest in the desperate necessity for adequate housing for migratory workers, I can only say that if such a project should come to pass, it would be a significant contribution to the community and to the country as a whole.

I offer you whatever assistance you may need in getting this project started. Please let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

Wm Sinkin

William Sinkin

WS:emr

FRANKLIN S. SPEARS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1519 NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING
SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS
CAPITOL 5-6535

October 26, 1961

Mr. Henry Munoz, Jr.
Executive Secretary
Migrant Labor Project
Bishop's Committee for the Spanish Speaking
430 S. San Augustine St.
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mr. Munoz:

I have been furnished a proposal for a demonstration project prepared by Mr. Allison Peery for a Demonstration Project for a Planned Community for Migratory Farm Workers.

I would like to assure you of my interest and sympathy with the project and recommend such a proposal to you for your close examination and favorable consideration. There is a great need in this area, and the approach used by Mr. Peery seems sound to me.

I assure you of my wholehearted cooperation in this endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN SPEARS

FS:jc

Family Welfare Association of San Antonio, Inc.

Member of the United Fund of San Antonio and Bexar County
Member of the Community Welfare Council

CApitol 3-6323

217 KING WILLIAM STREET
SAN ANTONIO 4, TEXAS

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October 25, 1961

Mr. Henry Munoz, Jr. Executive Secretary
Migrant Labor Project
Bishops' Committee for the Spanish Speaking
430 So. San Augustine Street
San Antonio 28, Texas

Dear Mr. Munoz:

Thank you very much for letting me read the proposal for a Demonstration Project for a Planned Community for Migratory Farm Workers.

The plight of the migratory farm workers has long been a concern of mine and I can assure you of my personal interest in this proposal. I shall await developments in regard to it with continued interest. It is good to know that a person with your enthusiasm is working on the problems.

The Family Welfare Association, as an organization, has limited contact with migrant laborers. While I cannot speak officially for the Association, I am sure that this organization will do all it can to help you find at least some part of a solution to the problems of local migratory laborers and their families.

Sincerely yours,

Esther Bonnet

(Miss) Esther Bonnet
Executive Director

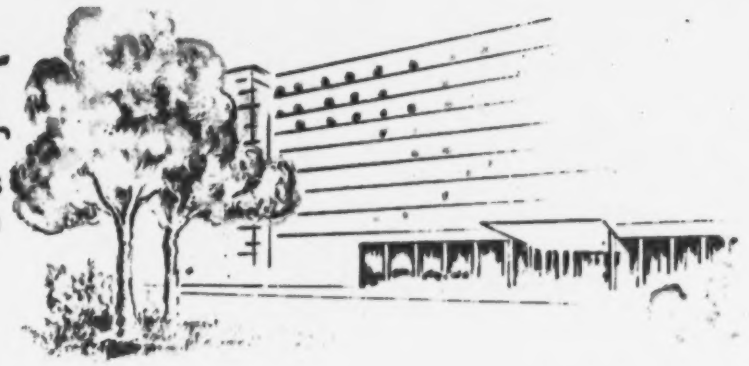
EB:an

cc:
Mrs. Oppenheimer

Housing Authority

OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

400 LABOR STREET • P. O. DRAWER 1300 • ZONE 6 • LEhigh 2-6331



W. W. SAWTELLE, M.D.
Chairman

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Commissioner

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Commissioner

JOHN A. DANIELS
General Counsel

RICHARD G. JONES • Executive Director

MARILYNN A. WACKER • Executive Assistant

October 23, 1961

Mr. Henry Munoz, Jr., Executive Secretary
Migrant Labor Project
Bishop's Committee for the Spanish Speaking
430 South San Augustine Street
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mr. Munoz:

The proposal for a Demonstration Project for a Planned Community for Migratory Farm Workers which has been prepared by Mr. Allison B. Peery, architect, with cooperation from your office, appears to have tremendous possibilities. I would like to give my wholehearted support to this long-overdue and vital project, and will look forward to cooperating with your office and Mr. Peery at every opportunity as it develops. In the process of providing low-rent housing to thousands of low-income families in San Antonio throughout the years, a great deal of experience has been assimilated by housing authority staff members which should be related to your effort and which will be made available at your request.

We shall look forward to hearing more about this important project and pledge the total cooperation of the San Antonio Housing Authority in helping to make this planned community for migratory farm workers a reality.

Cordially,

Richard G. Jones

RICHARD G. JONES
Executive Director

RGJ/fp

MANUEL V. LOPEZ
ATTORNEY AT LAW
303 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING

CAPITOL 4-6552

SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS

October 20, 1961

Henry Munoz
Executive Secretary
Migrant Labor Project
Bishop's Committee
430 S. San Agustine
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mr. Munoz:

For many years I have been interested in the problems of migratory laborers and their children. During the three years that I served as a trustee in the Edgwood Indpendent School District, I became intimately acquainted with the tremendous problem of giving the children of migratory laborers an adequate education. While serving on the Community Welfare Council, I was a member of a committee which did a substantial amount of research on the problem. Now, that I am serving as judge in our Municipal Court, I can see many instances where the conditions peculiar to migratory laborers' families, have a direct bearing on many crimes of all types.

The proposal for a Planned Community for Migrant Farm Workers, which has been submitted by your office, is, in my opinion, the best attempt to render genuine, effective assistance to migrant farm laborers; and I, sincerely pledge my support to your office in trying to make this project a reality.

Congratulations for your wonderful work.

Very truly yours,

Manuel V. Lopez

MANUEL V. LOPEZ

MVL:gv

PETE TIJERINA
ATTORNEY AT LAW
302 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING

CA 4-6552

SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS

October 20, 1961

Henry Munoz
Executive Secretary
Migrant Labor Project
Bishop's Committee for Spanish Speaking
430 S. San Agustin
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mr. Munoz:

Your present project for a planned community for migratory farm workers, has my wholehearted endorsement, and I will enthusiastically contribute my services and co-operation, in any manner that I may be of service to put this project into operation without delay. I sincerely believe that this project is long overdue, and that it will eliminate one of the few remaining deplorable and inconsistent leaving conditions in our democracy.

Yours very truly,

Pete Tijerina

PETE TIJERINA

PT:gv

COUNCIL NUMBER TWO

SAN ANTONIO

LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS

TELEPHONE CAPITOL 3-4464

509 HOUSTON BUILDING

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

OFFICERS:

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PRESIDENT

P. GUS CARDENAS
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DAVID ARRIAGA
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AUDITOR

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REV. HENRY CASSO
CHAPLAIN

ALBERT TREVINO, JR.
SGT.-AT-ARMS

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Eddie Montez
Alex Alcocer
Comm. Albert Pena, Jr.
St. Rep. John C. Alaniz
Rudy P. Sanchez
Pete Tijerina
Ruben Nunez

October 20, 1961

Mr. Henry Munez, Jr., Executive Secretary
Migrant Labors Project
Bishop's Committee for the Spanish Speaking
430 S. San Agustine
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mr. Munez:

I have read the proposal for a demonstration project for a planned community for Migratory Farm Workers prepared by Allison B. Perry, architect, with the cooperation of your office, and I would like to offer you our close cooperation.

The Migratory Farm Workers problem's are areas in which we, as LULACS, have always been intensely interested.

You can be assured that we will work with you in an endeavor to carry out this planned community for Migratory Farm Workers, which is urgently needed.

Very sincerely,

Dr. Wm. Elizondo

Dr. William R. Elizondo
President

WRE:apr

" All For One, One For All "

JOHN C. ALANIZ
DISTRICT 68, BEXAR COUNTY
OFFICE - INTERNATIONAL BUILDING
SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS

THE STATE OF TEXAS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AUSTIN, TEXAS

COMMITTEES:
BANKS AND BANKING
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
INSURANCE
JUDICIARY
LIQUOR REGULATION

October 20, 1961

Mr. Henry Munoz, Jr.,
Executive Secretary,
Migrant Labor Project,
Bishop's Committee for Spanish Speaking,
430 S. San Augustin Street,
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Mr. Munoz:

I have read the proposal for a Demonstration Project for a planned community for Migrant Farm Workers, prepared by Allison B. Peery, Architect, with the co-operation of your office, and I would like to say that I am highly enthused in this project and I want to lend my official capacity to you and your organization in whatever nature I can be of some service. I am happy that finally something concrete is being planned for these forgotten American citizens. Let me congratulate you for your fine work, thus far.

Yours truly,

John C. Alaniz

JOHN C. ALANIZ

JCA/es

CATHOLIC WELFARE BUREAU
ARCHDIOCESE OF SAN ANTONIO
623 So. San Saba
SAN ANTONIO 7, TEXAS

October 17, 1961

Mr. Henry Munoz, Jr.
Executive Secretary
Migrant Labor Project
Bishop's Committee for the Spanish Speaking
430 South San Augustine Street
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mr. Munoz:

Thank you for the copy of your plans for the Demonstration Project for Planned Community for Migratory Farm Workers, that was prepared by Mr. Allison T. Peery.

Certainly, this represents a great step forward in solving one of the great problems of the Southwest. Be assured of the complete support of this office.

With every best wish, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

James M. Brandes

Rev. James M. Brandes, S.T.L.
Director

JMB/lsv.

MEMBER OF COMMUNITY CHEST OF SAN ANTONIO

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

DA654

D SAB503 PD=SANANTONIO TEX 26 314P CST= 1961 OCT 26 PM 3 28

HENRY MUNOZ=

BISHOPS COMMITTEE FOR SPANISH SPEAKING
828 FREDERICKSBURG RD SANANTONIO TEX=

:PEERY PROJECT HAS MY COMPLETE APPROVAL I BELIEVE IT TO BE NECESSARY AND IN KEEPING WITH OUR CHRISTIAN OBLIGATIONS=

REPRESENTATIVE JAKE JOHNSON DISTRICT 68
PLACE 1 BEXAR COUNTY TEXAS.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY
2700 CINCINNATI AVENUE
SAN ANTONIO 28, TEXAS

31 October 1961

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Mr. Henry Munoz, Jr.
Executive Secretary
Migrant Labor Project
Bishop's Committee for the
Spanish Speaking
430 South San Augustine Street
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mr. Munoz:

I have read with great interest your plan for the Demonstration Project for a community for migratory farm workers. As one who feels strongly on the subject, I certainly support your program.

This represents one of the great problems of the southwest and a shameful policy for the nation. The injustice to thousands of American citizens created by the bracero program must be abolished and a workable program instituted to house, clothe, and educate our migrant worker. In addition, he must be employed in his local area if at all possible, and not forced out by low wages not commensurate with the lowest living standard in the United States.

You may expect every possible aid from me in this program.

Respectfully,

Kenneth J. Carey
Chairman, Department of Government
Director, Institute of International Relations

General Drivers and Helpers Local No. 657

5626 MONTERREY ST. PHONE GENERAL 3-1405
SAN ANTONIO 7. TEXAS

October 26, 1961

Mr. Henry Munoz Jr. Executive Secretary
Migrant Labor Project
Bishops' Committee for the Spanish Speaking
430 S. San Augustine Street
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mr. Munoz:

I have read the proposal for the planned community for migratory farm workers, proprosed by Mr. Allison B. Perry, architect, in co-operation with your office.

I am in wholehearted agreement with this plan and as you know the migratory workers in this area need all the help and assistance possible.

If I can be of any assistance to you in this manner please feel free to call on me.

Yours very truly,

R. C. Shafer

R. C. Shafer, President &
Business Manager
Local Union No. 657

RCS:hg

TEXAS COMMITTEE ON MIGRANT FARM WORKERS

P. O. Box 3174
Austin 13, Texas

November 4, 1961

Executive Committee Members

Co-Chairmen:
Betty Whitaker
Father John A. Wagner

Secretary:
Olive Ridell

Treasurer:
Clarence Wiggam

Assistant Treasurer:
Garnet Guild

Research Director:
Ruth Graves

Resource Members:
Emily Boyd
George I. Sanchez

Members:

Beulah Hodge
Father Erwin A. Juraschek
Mrs. Sherman Muss
Bob Sanchez
Fred Schmidt
Felix Tijerina
Robert Tobin
Mrs. Emmit Tuggle
John Watkins
Mrs. John Watkins

Mr. Henry Munoz, Jr.
Merrill Labor Project Office
430 South San Augustine St.
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mr. Munoz:

At the Executive Board Meeting of the Texas Committee on Migrant Farm Workers the Proposal for a Demonstration Project for a Planned Community for Migrant Farm Workers, prepared by Allison B. Peery in cooperation with the Bishops' Committee for the Spanish Speaking, was enthusiastically received. The committee's primary interest is in the migrant worker and this Proposal seems like a very unique and excellent approach to a basic need that as yet has not been touched.

The Texas Committee on Migrant Farm Workers endorses such Proposal and offers complete cooperation in any way its services might be needed.

Respectfully yours,

John A Wagner

Rev. John A. Wagner

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

ARCHDIOCESAN CENTRAL COUNCIL

Society of St. Vincent De Paul

623 SOUTH SAN SABA STREET
SAN ANTONIO 7, TEXAS

November 2, 1961

Henry Munoz, Jr., Executive Secretary
Migrant Labor Project
Bishops' Committee for the Spanish Speaking
430 South San Augustine St.
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mr. Munoz:

I have read the proposal for a Demonstration Project for a Planned Community for Migratory Farm Workers prepared by Allison B. Peery, architect, with the cooperation of your office, and I would like to assure you that the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is certainly interested and enthused over a program such as this for the betterment of our misfortunate brethren.

In the past, our organization has cooperated with the various institutions organized for the purpose of welfare projects in this community and I am sure that if at any time a need arises for us to come to the assistance of your program, we will endeavour to do whatever we can to help.

Extending to you our most sincere appreciation for allowing us to render our opinion and wishing you the best of luck in promoting this very much needed project, I remain,

Respectfully yours in
St. Vincent de Paul

ALVINO P. PEREZ
Executive Secretary

APP:od